

change in an amount of backlash from the predetermined amount of backlash caused by applying the predetermined force to the lock nut to the predetermined amount of backlash.

Paragraph 32:

Next (FIG. 3I, step 62 in FIG. 1), the lock nut 21 is tightened slightly ("snugged") by a predetermined force applied by the machine tool 30. This induces a slight additional movement of the rocker arm 10 in the second direction B. To compensate for this, the adjustment screw 18 (FIG. 3J) is rotated in its second first angular direction until the second end 16 of the rocker arm 10 is displaced by a small predetermined correction distance d in the direction A relative to the zero position. The distance d is an arbitrary small value that is just large enough to be measured accurately by the position sensor 28, typically of the order of 0.03 mm (point 63 in FIG. 1). This step is not required if the adjustment screw does not have a lock nut.

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Paragraph 34:

The adjustment screw 18 is then rotated in its second angular direction through the angle R to achieve the desired clearance C between the rocker face 22 and the end 24 of the valve stem 26, thus setting the required valve clearance gap (FIG. 3LK, point 66 in FIG. 1). The lock nut 21 is then tightened fully by applying a predetermined force thereto. Finally, the clearance is checked using the linear position sensor 28 to ensure that the clearance is within the required tolerance relative to the zero position (FIG. 3L, point 68 in FIG. 1).